THE TRUE POLICY IN THADE .- In this age and THE TRUE POLICY IN TRADE.—In this age and country no b unds can be set to the ouward course of the expert manufacturer and business min, who makes industry and seconomy his guides and counse ore. In each good company, the property of the property of the same years been traveling quietly hat swiftly and surely along the made to celebrity; for his wholesale trade, which is immense, extends throughout the whole Union. His Sammer immense, extends throughout the whole Union. His Sammer Hat of the Drab Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver, for the city trade, will be found to possess the highest caims to the admiration of gentlement of refund testers; and those who may favor him with their orders can leave their measure, and may rely upon getting a beautiful and wall-litted Hat, and one suited to their respective features. Price fou dollars, and is admitted to be superior in all respects to the five-dollar affair of Broadway.

SUMMER OPENING .- HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN,

BUMMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN,
DESIGNES AND INTRODUCKES OF STYLES.—We THIS DAY OFfer to the notice of our patrous our ever popular.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HAT.
Also, a plain dress Castor Hat, poculiarly our own, appreciated
and worn by the best class wearers each successive season of its
mirroduction by us. In the Ruffing Department, (known as
Soft Hatting.) will be displayed the skill and taste of our
PERCH PERSICANY,
whose Inimitable productions, received per Baltio, together
with selections from our own Make Shop, will render our large
and varied assortment complete.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

KNOX has Femoved his Fulton-st. Store from No. 13 to No. 212 Fulton-st., corner of Broadwar, which he has fitted up in magnificent style, and filled it with the most slagant collection of Hats and Caps, for men, boys and children, that we have for a long time seen. His Summer Styles are unsurpassed, and meet the approval of every person of taste. As you enter or pass, also look at the new style of awning which he has pai up. It works on a new principle, and is a credit to its originator. Knox's other store is No. 333 Broadway.

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT. THE TOUGH AMERICA SPILE OF SPRAW HAT.

LECAND & Co. are now prepared to furnish Hatters with
the above fashbonable style of Syraaw Har of our own manufaciare. Every Hat will have the name printed in gold letters on
the tip paper. We have also a complete assortment of all other
styles of Ment's, Boys' and Children'. Straaw Hars by the case
or dozen.

A. Leland & Co., No. 171 Pearl-st.

RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS .-

HANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—
The warm weather makes a change of UNDERGARMENTS necessary, and we would continue to invite the attention of our customers and the public to the

BEST UNDERGARMENT EVER WORN;
combining lightness, clasticity, durability and cheapness, and being a protection from endeen changes in the weather. In addition to the fact that they are

UNIVERSALLY EXCOMMENDED BY PRIVATELANS, the constantly increasing demand is proof of their ntility.

Rotwithstanding the depression in various departments of trade, and the backwardness of the session, we would state for the set infaction of our friends, and as evidence of the estimation is which our

is which our Summer Hostery and Undervests are beld, that our trade in them this session has been

than ever.

For this meed of public favor we offer our acknowledgments; and by continuing to sell at the lowest relices.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, nope and expect to secure a continuous of the patronage seleved for more than a quarter of a century.

Remember the classand, No. 104 Bowers,

A. RANKIN & Co.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Estab-SUMMER CLOTHING.—Fatrons of the old Establishment, No. 23; Broadway, 3d door above the Aster House, are sacre than repaid for the trouble of sacending one flight of stairs in the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the best Ready-make Garments to be procured, sates of which are being made at wholesale prices. Why. T. Junning. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

New Music .- "Triumphal Polka," Oscar Com SEW MUSIC.— Trimiples total, ettait, 28c. The theme original and pleasing; the arrangement brilliant, but not difficult. "Swinning Polks," Thomas Baker, illustrated with a beautiful colored vignette tritle; 33c. "Geraldine Schottische:" Baker; 25c. Three excellent productions for Plano practice.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.-We are now selling rich MOURNING GOODS.—We are now senting from press Siks, Gronadians, Barcans, Bombazinus, Alpacoa Tissues, De Laines, Ginghams, Cancon Crapes, and every other article necessary for those wearing mourning, at a reduction of 25 per cent. We will open This DAY one case Fine Printed Lawns, warranted fest colors, at 5d per yard.

E. H. Landelarera & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

BAREGES, JACONETS—BAREGE and JACONET
ROBES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have reduced their Summer
Dress 30 per cent from form r low prices, and offer
2,000 yards High Colored and Mode Bareges at 25 cents.
3,000 yards High Colored and Mode Bareges at 25 cents.
6,000 yards French Jaconete, new styles, 1/6 to 2/6.
5,000 yards English and American Lawns, 121 cents.
100 Barege Robes, choice patterns.
500 Jaconet Robes, new designs at low prices.
COLUMBIAN SALL, No. 221 Grand-st.

BLACK SILKS.—BLACK SILKS of a superior make, warranted to wear well, will be opened this morning and will be sold at great bargains. Also, one case of rich PLAID SILKS, 25 inches wide, at 5/ per yard.

E. H. LEADREATER & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

EVANS'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Valienest, is the only place where Zephyr Caselmere Suits are said for \$10, Check Marseilles Suits 45 50 Marseilles Vesta \$1, Alpaca Coats \$2, double-breasted fashionable Cloth Coats \$8, axtra-fine blue Dress Coats \$15.

A WORD IN SEASON .- Look to your wardrobe Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, lendid choice from our large stock of CLOTHING for the our usually low prices. DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. SJ and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Breadway NOT PRINTED!

Royal English VELUCET CARPETS 11, 12/ per yard.
English Tarestav Baussels 8/, 9/, 10/ per yard.
English Face 11, 15/, 6/ ner yard, 21
11/12/ AND 200 20, No. 90 Bowery.
Sign of the Great American Eagle.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 577 and 370 Broadway,
CAMPETERS, OIL-CLOTES, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
row cash. The rush still continues at W. J. & J. E PLOW'S,

No. 12 Park-place, for the splendle Gold Shades at \$1.50, worth \$3; and Old Cornices for 75 cents, worth \$1.50. All kinds of Custain Fixtures 25 per cent less than in any other MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-

pross, taned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The wade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-FROOF
SAYES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDES-FROOF LOCKS, the same
that were awarded separate medias at the World's Fair, London,
R51, and at the World's Fair, New-York, in 1833 and 1834,
and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that
received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others
were one shibition, and see now advorrised as "World's Fair
Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only pursons
suthorized to make and seed he's PAYENT CHASSION SAYE, with
Fair PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.

S. C. HERRING & GO.,
Green Block, Nos. 185, 197 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

BOWFON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. dillerat & Co.'s Planos, with and without the Kolian, Jacob Chickellino, Hallert & Courter's and Woodward & Brown's Planos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Hoston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

WILLIAMSON PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE. ROOKLYN.—PHOTOGRAPHS, CAMEO DAGUERREOTYPES (original), and DAGUERREOTYPES colored like miniatures. A portion this establishment set apart for pupils, who are thoroughly ught and furnished with apparatus. No. 249 Fulton-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-It is a fact SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—It is a lack mown to thouser do that one of the great CLOTHING HOUSES in New-York is making extensive sales of SUMMER COATS and Vests made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. Those Coats and Vests are made throughout except button-holes by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. It is not strange that the Firm referred to should have a rush of business and obtain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means by employing exclusively SINGER'S MACHINES.

Machines.
These Machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without moise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other Machines are liable to suite for infringement of valid patents. Sixual's only on he bought with safety.

1. M. Sixual's Co., No. 323 Broadway.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL.-Poughket pale. New York. A new system. RECITATION, PRACTIC SPEAKING, &c. Sond for a Catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

Dr. S. S. Fitten, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asihma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

THE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Mew-York, June 23, 1833.
Meases Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 164 and 165 Water-st. GENTS: In the fire which consumed the New York and Eric Railread Depot Buildings at Jersey City, one of your Rich & Co.'s Sares, "Wilder's Patent," was fully tested, the Books and Papers were found in a good condition, proving it to be what its name indicates, a Salamandra Safe.

H. Hones, Agent N. Y. and E. R. R., Jersey City.

These Saras, secured by the powder-proof" La Bello" Lock, sic manufactured and sold by
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st.
The only makers of Safes combining Rich & Co. and Wilder's

Patents. Also, for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

NEW TOYS AT TUTTLE'S No. 345 BROADWAY. "Frenchman Swallowing a Russian."

"Bear Swallowing a Rabbit."

"Crying Raby with Moving Eyea."

A large assortment of French, English, and German Dolls

5,000 of those \$10 Wigs always on hand at the manufactory of Mediurast & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. Gen-demen in went of a good Wite or Tourse can get a botter arti-cle at the above establishment for \$10 than is sold at the ex-travagant Brandway stores for \$25 Sack and Front Braids, Bands, Curls, &c. Copy the address.

LAGE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c. Buyers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the percentage. Hence in buying Lacre Curratus, Consucra and Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing someons like that of Kelly's Fencuson, No. 201 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoy the apportunity of selecting from an extensive stock. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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XXXI..THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. XXXII. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

XXXIII. THE MARKETS: Full Reports of the Stock, Mor Coston and Grain Markets, specially reported for Tribune.

THE SEMI-WELLY TRIBUNE is furnished to subscribers a these rates: One copy for One Year, \$3; Two copies, \$5. Vive copies, \$11 25. Single copies, in wrappers, can be ob-ained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning Price & Georgia.

SURE DEATH.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 11, 1853.

Messix, Parsons & Co.
Gentlemes: We have used your insect Exterminator with
great success, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the
best preparation for Cockreaches we have ever used.

Yours very truly.

COLEMAN & STETSON.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., Agents.

If you are sic's, the probability is that the root your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak sto mach rocced dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the daphragm, jaunce, headache, names, houly weakness, dimness of sight, earthurn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other forments of diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore stroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the ne of the stomach and enable it to throw off and dismiss formed the stomach are considered and dismiss formed the stomach are considered. f the stomach and enable it to throw off and dismiss for il these tormenting and dangerous completes nothing ary but a persevering time of HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BIT prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There sinke, op failure in their sanative effects. For sale b

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- The first Surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable OBLINGS TO their patients and the public ga-eral y, as a cure for Wounds, Sores and Ulcers even when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, No. 90 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 224 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 certs, 625 cents, and \$1 per pot.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES .-The best in the world, the admiration of connoisseurs, the env of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 253 Broadway, (nine privat rooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America, als BACTHELOR'S Moldavia Cream, for preserving the hair. We wish to call the particular attention of the

Ladies to the advertisement of Berkman & Company in an other column of this morning's paper, as offering some astonishing bargains in Day Goods. This firm being well known in surbusiness community, and having the reputation of doing what they say they will do, the ladies would no doubt find it to their interest to give them a call. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL,

from which the giutinous matter has been abstracted, by a new-ly-discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter; will burn longer and brighter, and is in every respect, whether for burn-ing or lubricating, better and 20 percent cheaper than any Oils in market. Store Nos. 23 and 30 Frankfort-st. ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for

neeriness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are valed in America or Europe. Offices and Maunfactories 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Sfeld, Mass.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855.

opies of the WEKKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue.

THOMAS BOOTH is our Agent in TRENTON, N. J., for the said of THE TRIBUNE. THE TRIBUNE can be obtained in TORONTO, CANADA, of L. D. CAMPBELL, King-st. West, two doors cust of The Globe office.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Atlantic will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at

Subscriptions and Advertisements for The New YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents Paris,-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne, LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

WHIG TO THE DEATH.

There is something touching in fidelity to a fallen friend or an unpopular and calumniated

cause. There is something incongruous and comical in trying to maintain a battle from which the armies on both sides have long since turned away, and in standing bravely up for a party that is dissolved and forgotten.

The Commercial Advertiser energetically protests that it still adheres to the Whig banner even if it must do so alone. It cannot fuse with other parties. It will not enter into any combination to check the aggressions of Slavery, though the accursed Institution should get possession of Kansas and Nebraska and all the Territories, por even though the jeer of Mr. Toombs should come true and he should be endowed with the right to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, while his friend, Mr. Stephens, flogs his in the cornfields of Ohio. Neither in this emergency nor in any emergency which the insolent and aggressive policy of the Propaganda may bring upon the country, will our respected cotemporary approve of anything like resistance to such invasions of all right, but will adhere forever to the Whig war-cry and still represent and advocate the Whig party, though that party has no other member than itself!

But that we may do no injustice to The Commercial Advertiser we copy the essential portion

of its statement:

"The new party thus formed is to be a sectional party. It proposes to divide the citizens of this great Republic by a geographical line—a first step toward Diaunion that we mean never to take. We love Freedom as earnestly as any man. We live in a Free State of choice, and so far as any influence we may possess can avail, Slavery will never again hold sway in this Empire State. But if our fellow-citizens in other States deem Slavery to be right, or necessary, or expedient, Empire State. But if our fellow-citizens in other States deem Slavery to be right, or necessary, or expedient, it is their business and not ours, and we have no right to intermeddle, except by kind and courteous argument and remonstrance—weapons that we shall always use just as often as we deem proper and fitting.

But we cannot say to citizens of other States who have But we cannot say to citizens of other States who have just an equal right with ourselves to opinions and institutions and laws that are not forbidden by the Federal Constitution: 'If you do not abandou your institutions and adopt ours, we will proscribe you; for that purpose we will forget everything else; and in 'our own Free States will support and elevate to office only those men who will rigidly make the line that divides the South from the North the measure of their action in public life.' We cannot thus practically deny our oft-avowed nationality of sentiment. We cannot thus crush and annihilate that brotherbood of feeling which we entertain toward fellow-citizens feeling which we entertain toward fellow-citizens and fellow-republicans, whether they hail from North or South, East or West, of our favored land. And it orr South, Easter Week, our response is: We cannot relinquish Slavery, our response is: Nor we Freedom; but we are brethren; here is our hand. We will have some friendly talk about this; but in the mean time let us unite to do all the good we can for the country of our common attachment and love."

We sometimes speak of doughfaces with what might be called severity, but that is when they are artful and perverse doughfaces. The Commercial belongs to another estegory and with it-we desire simply to "have some friendly "talk about this."

It is not correct to say that the Republican party proposes to divide the country by a gengraphical line. Its purpose is simply to assert and prevent the aggressions of Slavery upon Freedom. It means to continue before the people that struggle against the Nebraska bill which the Administration by base and corrupt means, but yet with great difficulty, defeated in 1854. In that struggle some of the most gallant and manly spirits of the South took part with us. Etheridge, Bogg, Cullom and Bell of Tennessee, Hunt of Louisiana, Houston of Texas, all spoke and voted in the very way the Republican party voted in the Congressional elections of 1854 and prepose to vote in the Presidential election of 1856. Then the effort was to prevent the abrogation of the Missouri Prohibition; now we aim to restore it. Then it was not properly speaking a sectional contest; if it is made so now it may be a misfortune, but it cannot be a fault on our part. Our cotemporary also falls into a grievous and

unsecountable error in representing the Republican party as directing its energies to the destruction of Slavery where it exists and to the proscription of Southern men. We cannot suppose this mistake to have been made purposely, but it would be difficult to get further from the truth. The Republicans as a body of men combined to redress a great wrong and to avert the most fearful danger which can menace the country. They aim to restore the Missouri Prohibition, and to repel that course of invesion and domination in which Slavery has entered and by which it grasps at perpetual and entire control of the Government. As for the Institution as it exists in the States, they propose to let it alone, except by argument, appeal and exposure of its character and consequences. That is their policy and the whole of it. Why then should not The Commercial cooperate with them?

We fear that the sensitiveness which renders The Commercial so decided in its hostility to sectional prescription is more touched by the apprehension that Southern men may be refused office because they are slave-drivers than by the fact that Northern men are, and long have been, proscribed because they are suspected of preferring Freedom to Slavery. Is our cotemporary ignorant that no known Free-Soiler can receive an appointment from the Executive? Is he not aware that when a nomination is sent for confirmation to the Senate of the United States the first question in that dignified body is whether the person is sound on Slavery? All this is as notorious as any other public fact. There has long prevailed the most unsparing prescription of all men who would not fall down and worship the Black Meloch; and yet this respectable New-York journal is frightened and lamentatory because it fears that the cup which the South has for years forced all men to drink

may now be returned to her own lips! But The Commercial has no fear of being left alone in its ultra-mortuary devotion to the Whig cause. It will have plenty of good companions;

at least such is its confident anticipation: "There will remain even after the proposed defec-tion in this City and State, and in every Free State, a band of national Whigs whom no Ism, no hope of popularity or of office, (and no resentment or exaspera-tion, for this in reality is the source of this sectional feeling at the North) will seduce from their national al-legiance, many who will be Anti-Slavery, who will be feeling at the North) will seduce from their national al-legiance, men who will be Anti-Slavery, who must be so because their intelligent convictions are that Slavery is an incubus upon any State and a grievous oppression to the slave, but who will limit the application of this Anti-Slavery principle to their own affairs, and not keep up a bitter and interminable quarrel with their brethren of other States, because their convic-tions are different; men who will not cease in their le-gitimate efforts to extend the area of Freedom, but who will 'krow no North, no South, no East, no 'West' in national affairs, and will ever abide by the motto, 'The Union, now and forever, one and insepa-'rable.'"

Once again, we are unable to see why The Commercial should refuse to go with the Auti-Nebraska party. That party is opposed to Slavery, and so is The Commercial. That party propose to limit the application of the Anti-Slavery principle to their own affairs as a matter of solemn duty, and so does The Commercial. That party will not cease in any legitimate efforts to secure to Freedom its own ancient and long-guaranteed area, neither will The Commercial. That party will welcome to its ranks all men of whatever part of the country, and here again it is in agreement with The Commercial. That party is devoted to the Union and will employ all its powers in freeing it from danger and rendering it worthy of preservation by anatching it from the unrestricted and intolerant demination of Slavery; and on this too, we hope, it will not encounter the hostility of The Commercial. And finally, that party, in order not to keep up a bitter and interminable quarrel even with the negro Oligarchy, propose now to bring that controversy to a final issue, and by settling the question in Kansas and Nebrasks, to prevent the unlimited extension and boundless rule of an Institution which The Commercial justly holds to be an incubus upon any State. In all this we are certainly doing nothing but attending to our own affairs, and accordingly we shall still hope for the sympathy and aid of our worthy cotemporary.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The lover of historic parallels may find in the contest, hourly increasing in virulence, between England and Russia many points of similitude to that great drama enacted in the ancient world between Carthage and Rome. England, like Carthage, was the first through her press and politicians to invest the quarrel with a particular venom. As in the contest of the old world, too, Sicily was the bone of contention, so in the medern parallel, Turkey is made the apparent subject of strife. But as in reality the extension of domination over the South-west and West of the Mediterrapean was the cause of quarrel in the one, so is the dominion of the East | jacket of gray cloth, with green collar and cross in the other. It was then, too, as now, a struggle between a commercial and maritime and as almost exclusively continental power. Carthage forced Rome to create a navy. England, compelling Russis, as she has done, to fall back on her own resources, may see at the end this same barbarous Empire unfold its latent inte lectual resources. Already Russis, which hitherto imported her steam engines from England, begins to construct them at home, and we read latterly meat, to be effectual, must cut deeper than is of screw vessels reared in the Navy Yards of St. Petersburg and Nikolaëff.

While as a matter of historic interest we pre-

sent this parallel, let it not be imagized we

place any stress upon its bearing on events to

come. History is not so poor and exhausted to our thought as to be obliged to reproduce the same phenomena. Her creative pawers are and will ever remain fresh, original and inexhaustible. Nor do we presage or admit the glimpse of a possibility that England will meet with the fate of Carthage. England with her industry. activity and wealth, cannot fall. She is one of the chief instruments of the development and progress of our race, and will become still more efficaciously so when she has cast off that mediaval clust which now clogs and impedes her action. It cannot however be desied that England has lost somewhat of the halo that surrounded her name, and since this war began descended several steps from the high place she had previously held among nations. It would be but idle repetition to rehearse in detail to the readers of THE TRIBUNE that she is at this moment but playing a second part to Louis Napolean, dependent on his mercy and subject to his will; that her Marshals receive orders from Generals their inferiors in rank, and that whatever success may attend the Allied armies will in any event belong to France rather than to her. The burning consciousness of these facts it is which has driven The London Times and so many of the English politicians into paroxysms of exasperation. Possibly, indeed, all classes of her statesmenalike those whose voice is for unrelenting war, and those who with Mr. Gladstone implore peace-however apparently they may differ, are influenced by one motive. They foresee probably, at the close of this war, a total extinction of those friendly relations with Russia which have been attended with benefits to England, the loss of which they are desirous to avert.

The present war has torn and annulled all the commercial treaties between Russia and England -all more or less favorable to the latter power. Such treaties are not likely ever to find renewal in the state of exasperated feeling in which the close of the war will leave Russia. To obtain new ones Russia must therefore be brought by long defeats and total exhaustion to the feet of England. To this extremity it must now in a great measure be the desire of England to reduce Russia, by spreading the conflagration over the entire face of Europe. This accounts for the rejection of the Austrian peace proposition after it had been accepted by Drouyn de l' Huys, and even partially by Louis Napoleon. With the same motive the Peace party does not desire to exasperate Russia. The commercial advantages enjoyed now almost for centuries by England, will at the close of the war necessarily be transferred, to some other maritime power. This lucrative trade, hitherto possessed by the English commercial marine, will naturally flow to this country, and perhaps it could not be swallowed up in a channel more galling to British feeling, or more injurious to British interests.

The vast and (for her resources) primitive Empire of Russia, which formed so lucrative a field for British commerce and capital, is fast escaping from England's grasp; and England knows full well that Russia's resources are so extensive as to secure to her a quick rebound even after the most deadly exhaustion. She knows likewise that it is not the fanatical spirit alone which has taken fire, but that under the present electric shock the Russian people are acquiring angindustrial self-consciousness. She knows that considerable capital accumulated in the hands of merchants and peasants, and retained for many reasons dormant and unproductive, will spring into activity, and under the direction (as is likely to be the case) of such experienced tutors as the Americans, waken the native manufactures and trade, giving them a more vigorous life and growth thou ever.

In Russia at this moment there is growing up a violent and universal hatred against every thing foreign; but the hatred concentrates its strength almost wholly against England. No nation can for any great length of time cherish malignity against the French. Their own hatred is too volatile and polished to create any rancorous return. For near three quarters of a century the Russians and French have in turns been foes and friends. Not so with England. This is the first breeze between the two nations. Henceforth England will be considered as the deadliest of enemies, who aimed to strike down and destroy the growth, the prosperity and destiny of Russia. It is a principle that where friendship has been longest and strongest, it is converted, when brokes, into the deadliest and deepest dislike. The waters once separated may never come together again, especially in the breast of a people so concentated in their feelings and of such strong and unvarying impressions as the Russians. This animosity toward England will be increased too by the greater publicity given by the present Emperor to the attacks of the English politicians and press, which are translated and circulated in places of public resort. The political and diplematic papers bearing on the negotiations and progress of the war are likewise brought to the public knowledge. Through these channels the animosity now entertained in England toward Russia is conveyed to the clergy and commercial classes, and by them communicated to the masses of the people.

A single fact which we learn from the German journals strikingly indicates the intensity of the national feeling. According to Russian law every nobleman and civil functionary, from the highest to the lowest grade, wears uniform. This costume was until recently in the fashion of a dress coat with standing collar and embroidery. A late ukase has however changed this foreign habit habille into the old national kaftan, or long freek and large loose trowers, much better suited to the climate. The German papers say that this change has been received with intense satisfaction. All classes, even from childhood upward, in St. Petersburgh, Moscow and the other cities, fling aside with disgust every article of Western manufacture and adopt the newly created national garb of loose trowsers and easy

upon the breast. Hatred will thus go down, and passing from sire to son penetrate all the fibers of the heart and faculties of the mind.

between Russia and England. If the latter country is to derive any advantage from the war, it must be in the improvement of its own internal organization; and for this there is indeed some reason to hope. Still, any such improveusually supposed. The cry for Administrative Reform, as now admitted even by its aihereats, was but a bubble, which could not retain its hold upon the air. Logically, it cannot be carried out without a fundamental change in political institutions. It merely aims at curtailing the influence of the nobility in the management of affairs. But so long as the nobility coatinue a powerfully-organized body, intrenched is privileges and exercising a preponderating inflaence on the general policy, legislation and affairs of the country, we are at a less to conceive how they can be deprived of their preponderance in the offices of Administration. A more radical change must be effected first, and its easy and natural result will be a genuine Administrative Reform. But are the English people yet ripe for regeneration? This is a question which will find solution on the occurrence of some great disaster, or perchance on the termination of the present war.

In his instructions to Policemen, published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the Mayor insists that to policeman is authorized to make any arrests under the law unless the violation be such "as the eye itself can fully disclose, which cannot embrace offenses where the whole of the of-"fense does not fall under the policeman's own "eye." It will be remembered that the same authority, in an ordinance in reference to the police uniform, recently ruled that a policeman -like a soldier-is never off duty, unless by special authority from his commanding officer. Regarding these positions na sound, and taking into consideration the fact that Section IV of the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Police Department prohibits any policeman, schile on duty, from entering any place where strong drink is sold, unless in the immediate discharge of his daty-that is, for the purpose of checking a riot, or arresting a criminal -we should like to know how a policeman ever can see a violation of the Prohibitory Law, so as to act against the offender.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.
William Burwell of Virginia will supply the place of Mr. Verpasian Ellis as editor of The American Organ during the temporary absence of Mr. E. on account of Whenlich The Collector of New-York has been directed to give

The Collector of New-York has been directed to give a clearance to the Kinney Expedition, provided the law is complied with.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia is represented to be in very bad health from over-exertion in the late campaign.

The Secretary of War has returned.

Great efforts are being made to save Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, from being removed.

By the union of all parties Hanter Woodis, Anti-Know-Nothing, was elected Mayor to-day. The rest of the tickets are in doubt. NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 26, 1855.
In the House to-day addresses for the removal of oshun Atwood, Sheriff of Hillsboro County, and

KNOW-NOTHING DEFEAT.

Adjt. Gen. Wadleigh, were passed by decided majori

Mr. Tappan of Bradford gave notice that he should shortly introduce a personal liberty bill. ELECTION OF JUDGES.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

The House has just elected on its part four Judges of the Superior Court. Two of the regularly nominated Know-Nothing candidates were defeated, viz: Ex-Governor Dutton and Charles J. McCurdy, late Minister to Austria. The successful men were Loren P. Waldo, Democrat, at present Commis Patents; Oregon L. Saymon and Patents; P. Waldo, Democrat, at present Commissioner of Patents; Oregon L. Seymour, Democrat, late member of Congress; Thomas B. Butler, late member of Con-gress, and John D. Park of Norwich, member of tae Legislature. The two last were the Know-Nothing nominees. The County Court has been abolished.

LAKE NAVIGATION. Oswego, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.
The Canada the first of the Great Western Railway steamers, arrived this morning from Hamilton and Toronto. She was received by a salute of one hundred guns from Fort Ontario and a like number from the

DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 25, 1855.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of St. Paul's
Cathedral were highly imposing, commencing as early
as 5 o'clock in the morning. Archbishop Hughes of
New-York, with 14 Bishops and 35 Priests, participated
in the ceremonies, and over 5,000 people were present.
About 10 o'clock the doors of the Cathedral were
opened, and the procession of bishops, priests and
boys, numbering 150, entered and celebrated Pontificial High Mass. The bishops were clothed in magnificent costume. Archbishop Hughes was conducted to
the pulpit by two of the clergy, and proceeded to
speak from Acts xx:28. The services consumed the
principal part of the day. In the evening Archbishop
Kendrick preached from Matthew xi:7 a sermon descriptive of the virtues of St. John.

There are 10 feet and two inches water in the channel. DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

THE SITUATION OF LEAVENWORTH. THE SITUATION OF LEAVENWORTH.

NIAGARA, N. Y., Monday, June 25, 1855.

Leavenworth, who was wounded in the due! with Breckenridge, has been removed to this place and is going on as well as can be expected. There is no present appearance of mortification nor any present fear the loss of life or limb. The ball passed close to the femoral artery without wounding it, and fractured the bone of the thigh, which fracture has not yet been reduced.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Milton, Pa., Thesday, June 26, 1855.

The locomotive of the passenger train from Niagara was thrown off the track three miles above Milton, yesterday, in consequence of a land-slide, and rolling over and down a twenty feet embankment, righted itself in the canal. The engineer, fireman, and one passenger were carried down with the locomotive, but escaped injury. The baggage car was smashed and a passenger car injured, but were saved from following the locomotive by the breaking of the coupling. CASE OF BRITISH BRIG BUFFALO.

Bosros, Tuesday, June 26, 1855.

The British brig Buffalo is still detained at Holmes's Hole, under charge of the Revenue Cutter James Campbell, and officers have been dispatched by the Urited States Marshal of this city, to investigate the complaint of the passengers on board, who allege they have been kidnapped for the war in the Crimea, instead of hired, as by agreement, to work on railroads in Nova Scotia. The investigation may occupy several days.

CRIMINALITY OF TWO CITIZENS OF CINCINNAT!.

CINCINNAT!, Monday, June 25, 1855.

Jonathan P. Broadwell and Dr. Grant, both prominent citizens and very respectably connected, were to-day convicted in the Pelice Court of abducting and charge a venue city who had been bound out to to-day convicted in the Felice Court of abducting and seducing a young girl who had been bound out to a farmer near Oxford, in this State, by the Directors of the House of Refuge. Broadwell was fined \$100 and sentenced to ten days imprisonment, and Grant was fined \$150 and twenty days imprisonment.

A large meeting was held in Fifth-st. Market space

SEVEN PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM JAIL All the prisoners in our jail, seven in number, broke out last night and made good their escape.

Such are likely to be in future the relations FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, June 26, 1856.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning, in the malinery store of A. H. Wass, on Main-st., and consumed the whole of the contents. The building was only par-

tially destroyed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PLATTE COUNTY OUTNAGES. REV. MR. STARR AT THE TABERNACLE

The Roy. Mr. STARR last evening addressed a meetn the Tabernacle on the circumstances of his expalsion from his home in Missourl. Previous to the comencement of his relation Mr. PATTERSON, the Junior Editor of The Parks

Mr. Pattersos, the Junior Editor of The Parksville Luminary made a few remarks. He commenced by a rapid view of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the settlement of Kansas, and the proceedings of the Platte County organization. Subjects familiar to the readers of The Tribuxe. When the Missouri mobtook possession of the Kansas polls. The Parkville Luminary, he said, dared to denounce it in deliance of the power of Atchison and his followers and to say that such conduct could not be tolerated in a free country. In a few days afterward the men of Platte County came together—five hundred of them—all armed, and told him he was their prisoner. He asked what for. One or two of them said they did not know anything about it. After they had taken away the press, he very respectfully declined to go with them. They came again, and had it not been for the devotion of his wife, he would probably have been hanged. He had been told that they had a choice rope with them for that purpose. One of the resolutions was that they would come again in three weeks, and if they found Parks of Patterson they would throw them into the river, and if they went to Kansas they would hunt them out there and hang them. Missouri might tolerate mob rule, but he mistook the Governor and the people of Kansas [This announcement was received with a tremendous burst of applause]. He should dore the violence of Mr. David R. Atchison and his henchman, Mr. Stringfellow. There were good men and true in Kansas Territory, whatever there might be in Missouri He understood that the staveholders began to think it would have been better if they had not driven them away, and that they were more powerful now thas before [Applause]. Revenge was sweet, and he would ville Luminary made a few remarks. He commenced away, and that they were more powerful now that before [Applause]. Revenge was sweet, and he would have his revenge, but it should be a sort of Chrisbaye his revenge, but it should be a sort of Christian revenge—a revenge returning good for ovil. He should do all that he could to have Kamsas a Free State and through her influence to give freedom to Missouri [Cheers]. Mr. Patterson spoke of the prosperity which awaited Missouri as a Free State, principally of her unequaled misceal resources. To make Kansas a Free State free men were required. He did not go for restoring any compromise. Let the next comprenise be—no more Slave territory north of the South Pole Houd and and and an account of the south Pole Houd and and an account of the south Pole Houd and and an account of the south Pole Houd and and an account of the south Pole Houd and and an account of the south Pole Houd and and account of the south Pole Houd and Account of the south Pole Hou south Pole [Loud applause.]
The Rev. Mr. STEER arose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I would say one word in appearing before you to-night in reference to the pesition I occupy. It is thought by many persons to be improper for a minister of the gospel to take part in political discussions, or to have anything to do with politics, so called. However, when an individual has been placed in circumstances where he has had an opportunity to obtain knowledge not obtainable by

been placed in circumstances where he has had an opportunity to obtain knowledge not obtainable by the great majority of his fellow-citizens, it becomes his duty to speak. It seems to me he would be resceant to those calls which he ought first to obey, if he refused. When Douglas made his speech against the elergy who had protested against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he said there was not one of the 5,000 ministers who knew anything of what they were talking about. He declared that they were perfectly ignorant in reference to those great questions which had stood for a half-century before the American people. It seems to me that the persons who occupy the positions of ministers of the Gospel, although it may not be their place to dabble in the ordinary affairs of politics, if they are worthy men—worthy of the conditione of men the most stable or influential in the community—if they are worthy to be chosen as their teachers, it certainly becomes their duty to look somewhat to the interests of the nation and to instruct their people as to what are true grounds of political action to teach the legislaters of our country, that they have no business in their corporate capacity to do that which is wrong for them to do as individuals—to tell those who are joining hands in the councils that doing wrong will meet with no acceptance with God. It is the duty of every minister to know what the great questions are that lie at the foundations and at the very existence of our country—so to teach their bearers that they shall be fit to legislate as if they were men of accountability to God—as men belonging to a Christian nation—as men who wish to elevate the nation, and not to degrade it—who wish God's favor poured upon their country, and not his frown. There was one minister who was not permitted from his circumstances to profest against the passage of that bill. Mr. Douglas's statement, if applied to me would have been unirus. I went to Missouri, as I have told Nonrolk, Monday, June 25, 1853.

There was one minister who was not permitted from his circumstances to profest against the passage of that bill. Mr. Douglas's statement, if applied to me would have been untrue. I went to Missouri, as I have told some of you before, five years ago in order to preach the Gospel. That was the only thing I went for. I did not expect to advocate the abolition of Slaveryhad no desire to do so except so far as the straightforward preaching of the pure and simple Gospel might perhaps awaken men's eyes and open men's hearts. I have never attered the word Slavery in any pulpithave never preached on the subject; but my lot has been cast in the midst of slaveholders, and I have bad the misfortune for years to be followed as an Abolitionist. I will define to you what is my position in reference to Slavery. I am a member of the American Colonization Society, and I am as ready as any one to do all in my power to bring about the speedy emancipation of the slaves and to place them in a country where they can be in every respect what God intended they should be when He created them in His own image. That is my position. I tell that anywhere and everywhere. When the excitement was up in reference to this Kansas and Nebraska bill last year there was a great deal said and done upon the western borders of Missouri even before the bill was passed. That man who was late Vice-President of the United States, David R. Atchison, wrote letters to his friends in Platte County in this style: This bill will certainly pass; Nov thern men will try to hinder it, but it will certainly pass, Never mind the Indians; delegations are in Washington, and treaties will be made with them. Take your niggers and go there and pick out all the best caims, and we'll keep those Yankees out of that Perrivery. On the day when the Kankees out of that Perrivery. On the day when the Kankees out of that Perrivery. On the day when the Kankees out of that Perrivery. On the deep when the Kankees out of that Perrivery. On the day when the Kankees out of that Perrivery

alone went over the river in fourteen hours, and Kansas was deluged with people making claims. This
went on; I went over and made a claim; but when I
found afterward that there were eighteen claims on
top of me I withdrew. I was assured that there were
eighteen claims made after mine, and I thought I
would let somebody else do the fighting. Many claims
were set out by men who never saw them again until
they went over to the election, and these claims were
used by men to swear that they owned property in
Kansas, when good Free-Soliers had built houses there.
Lest Spring there was a great organization made they went over to the election, and these claims were used by men to swear that they owned property in Kanasa, when good Free-Soliers had built houses there. Lest Spring there was a great organization made in order to carry Slavery into the Terratory of Kansas. It was called the Platte County Association. Every member agreed that he would make it his parieular business to hunt out any person who might be suspected of entertaining Abolition opinious; that he would do all in his power to have him brought before a tribunal of the Association, to have him convicted of his crime, and then to inflict the penalty due the crime. Weston, the town where I resided, was the headquarters of that Society. A reward of \$200 was offered for the head of Eli Thayer, President of the Kanasa Emigration Company, and various men were advised to leave the country. That organization had 1,000 members, every one pledging himself to furnish his person to execute, and his purse to indemnify any order issued by this Association. In order to show people that they were a dangerous body, a man was suddenly summored before them. He was put on trial. What was his sin! A man who had fatiely been Swartwouting the Government said he heard that this man over in Kansas Territory said he was a Free-Soller. They not the man on trial. He was an acquaintance of Eli Thayer a man who had a wife and a large family in Weston while he was clocking up a place in Kansas. That man was called up and judgment passed on him by two of the three judges appointed to try him. One judge said that he was merely a Free-Soller, he was that on his own confession. The others ordered him to leave the county in 24 hours or receive 50 lashes on the back. A white American citizen, for merely saying that he was a Free-Soller and would voic sell this riled some of the men in Weston, but the Landwas advised by his friends to leave, and he went into Iowa for a few weeks. This was the testimony of a negro—negroes are not permitted in Southern Courts to testify against white men—by t